

**VEIC Review of** 

# 2018-2020 NH Statewide Energy Efficiency Plan Draft dated May 31, 2017

Home Energy Assistance/Electrical Assistance Programs
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#### Characteristics of Successful Low-Income Programs

- Leverages expertise of and program delivery opportunities through partners that support hard-to-reach communities
- Plans for high customer acquisition and program delivery costs – invests in staff and third-party training
- Incorporates a low-income adder for non-energy benefits in cost-effectiveness screening; screens at portfolio or program level – not measure level

- Maximizes energy savings through a package of efficiency measures
- Utilizes opportunities to deliver efficiency education and products when partners conduct in-home visits for weatherization, leadhazard abatement, housing rehab, and social services
- Targets most vulnerable (high energy burden) and maximizes impact by avoiding return visits

# Best Practices for Achieving Success, and Why

- Maximize program accessibility through centralized entry point that enables all customers to find and understand what's available
  - Piggy-back eligibility with partners using federal incomes guidelines associated with U.S. HUD and federal poverty level
- Incorporate customer education at every touchpoint
- Offer dual fuel and fuel-blind programs

- Address health and safety with healthy homes networks
- Leverage bill-paying assistance programs such as arrearage management programs to support households with very low incomes

### Overview of Program Proposed for NH

- Program objectives identify efficiency, comfort, and safety up front (p. 68 69)
- Strong recognition of need for more weatherization funding in order to meet the needs of the eligible population (p. 69)
- Increased savings targets of 24%-28% annually are substantial (p. 70)
- Program will continue to partner with Community Action Agencies to deliver services and connect customers with other weatherization and cash assistance resources (p. 71-72)
- Additional savings opportunities will be explored (p. 72):
  - Cold climate heat pumps
  - Additional appliances and baseload measures
- Utilities fully cover costs up to \$8,000 for basic services (p. 72); additional available for space and water heating replacements (p. 73).

### Overview of Program Proposed for NH

- New high-electric usage program offering to capture additional electric saving: clarify program delivery mechanism(s) – training contractors (p. 72) implies that household initiates contact with contractor.
  - Consider enrollment through utilities' customer service reps and sub-contracting direct install.
  - Or, consider expanding existing contract with Wx agencies to directly install efficient products in low-income households with high use, particularly mobile homes, which allows Wx to deliver energy coaching and enroll these homes in Wx program at same time.
  - Deliver full suite of electrical products (LEDs, H<sub>2</sub>0-saving devices, pipe wrap, appliances, heat pump water heater, CCHP) needed to reduce usage by maximizing efficiency.
- Consider funding conversions to heat pump technology for customers currently using electric resistance heat – include heat pump water heaters as well (p. 72)
  - Contractor training should include contractors referring low-income households to Wx agencies for weatherization work.
- Evaluate the feasibility of including efficient appliances beyond refrigerators
  - □ Freezers, dryers, and heat pump technology for electric resistance heat and hot water
- Plan indicates that HEA/EAP have an educational component (p. 74) recommend energy coaching with all direct install strategies.

# Key Aspects of NH Approach VEIC Supports

- Commitment to setting HEA rebates at a level that ensures comprehensive approach if DOE funds are insufficient.
- Meaningful increase in weatherization funding and increased targets for enrollment and savings goals.
- Strong collaboration with CAPs that leverages other resources.
   Maximizes program accessibility for customer through one-stop shopping and income qualification through partner programs.
- New high-electric user strategy is positive development.
- Collaborative dual fuel and fuel-blind program design.
- Acknowledgement and plan for high customer acquisition and program delivery costs; investment in staff and third-party training.
- Funding and savings levels appear on target and achievable, yet aggressive enough to have a greater impact.

# Key Aspects VEIC Does Not Support

- The plan indicates that water heating equipment replacement is only permitted if a home has been weatherized (p. 73). This represents a missed opportunity to best serve other vulnerable households.
- Limiting programs to residential direct install only. VEIC would support consideration of community-scale projects with special program design for low-income census tracts.

# Key Drivers in the Draft Plan

- Opportunity exists for higher customer engagement in the low-income sector than what is achievable with CAPs and contractors in single family homes. Ideas/options include:
  - Nonprofit and public housing networks that serve hardest-to-house in transitional housing, Section 8 program, and service-supported housing.
- Opportunity to expand beyond low-income residential strategies. For example, explore efficient product delivery of LED's and water saving devices through the food bank network.
- Opportunity exists to increase focus on healthy homes by endorsing healthy homes collaborative networks in NH.

# Recommendations for Customer Engagement

Re	commendations	Rationale
1.	Develop a centralized customer service call center to assist callers with navigating income-eligible offerings:  ☐ Access AMI data and deliver phone support with comprehensive review of usage and referrals to products and programs. ☐ Conduct intake for low-income direct	<ol> <li>Creates a centralized, one-stop shopping opportunity for information and referrals; provides feedback loop for utilities with centralized demand and data collection; trains customer service staff in offering education and referrals.</li> <li>Improve collaboration with additional entities</li> </ol>
	<ul><li>install as a stand-alone strategy for high users and/or seniors.</li><li>Referrals to CAPs and contractors that deliver HEA/EAP.</li></ul>	serving eligible population in order to improve awareness and most effectively target services.
2.	Expand partnerships to nonprofit housing networks, such as service-enriched housing and the NeighborWorks® network, for outreach and trusted advisor role.	Maximizes accessibility to energy efficiency information and program.
3.	Provide links for income-eligible offerings on website and offer language interpretation (see MassSaves website).	

## Recommendations for Non-Residential Strategy

#### Recommendations The Food Bank network offers utilities an Provide efficient lighting and other products through the New Hampshire Food Bank opportunity to distribute LED bulbs alongside food and create a non-residential network of network: Establish a delivery method and trusted messengers who can spread the word schedule to get bulbs out on shelves to NH residents about saving energy costs and into food pantries. and raise awareness of weatherization Create data tracking methodology in programs. partnership with food bank network to systematize regular deliveries on asneeded basis. https://www.nhfoodbank.org/programs/

# Other Comments or Ideas for the Future

- Consider additional program delivery mechanisms building relationships with third-party networks will allow NHSaves to increase customer engagement and expand impact over time.
  - Create a contractor network that receives training and recognition from NH Saves as pre-qualified for program delivery.
  - Request feedback from nonprofit housing and social service networks on how best to reach and serve customers.
  - Sponsor NeighborWorks® network homebuyer education classes.
  - Strong relationships with housing authorities will enable NH Saves to lay the foundation for reaching renters and rental property owners that use the Section 8 program:
    - Connect with real estate agencies, landlord, tenant, and condominium associations to learn about multifamily rental property owners' and residents' needs for rebates, incentives, and financing for rental properties.

#### For More Information

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